What is claimed is:

1. A process for the preparation of L-lysine comprising:
   a) fermenting an L-lysine producing coryneform bacteria in a culture medium, the bacteria having at least an overexpressed zwf gene encoding the Zwischenferment protein;
   b) concentrating the L-lysine in the culture medium or in the cells of the bacteria; and
   c) isolating the L-lysine produced;

   wherein intracellular activity of pyruvate oxidase encoded by the poxB gene is decreased or switched off in the bacteria.

2. A process according to claim 1, wherein the endogenous zwf gene is used as the overexpressed zwf gene.

3. A process according to claim 1, wherein the overexpressed zwf gene is produced by transforming the bacteria with a plasmid vector carrying at least a zwf gene and a promotor.

4. A process according to claim 2, wherein the overexpressed zwf gene is produced by is achieved by transforming the bacteria with a plasmid vector carrying at least a zwf gene and a promotor.

5. A process according to claim 1, wherein strains of the genus Corynebacterium are used as the bacteria.

6. A process for the preparation of L-amino acids comprising:
   a) fermenting an L-amino acid producing bacteria in a culture medium, the bacteria having at least an overexpressed zwf gene encoding the Zwischenferment protein;
   b) concentrating the L-amino acid in the culture medium or in the cells of the bacteria, and
   c) isolating the L-amino acid produced;

   wherein the intracellular activity of the pyruvate oxidase encoded by the poxB gene is decreased or switched off in the bacteria; and

wherein the L-amino acid is selected from the group consisting of L-threonin, L-isoleucine and L-tryptophane.

7. A process for the preparation of L-lysine, comprising:
   a) fermenting an L-lysine producing bacteria in a culture medium, the bacteria having at least an overexpressed zwf gene encoding the Zwischenferment protein;
   b) concentrating the L-lysine in the culture medium or in the cells of the bacteria; and
   c) isolating the L-lysine produced;
   wherein intracellular activity of the glucose 6-phosphate isomerase encoded by the pgi gene is decreased or switched off in the bacteria.

8. A process according to claim 7, wherein the endogenous zwf gene is used as the overexpressed zwf gene.

9. A process according to claim 7, wherein the overexpressed zwf gene is produced by transforming the bacteria with a plasmid vector carrying at least a zwf gene and a promotor.

10. A process according to claim 7, wherein strains of the genus Corynebacterium are used as the bacteria.

11. A coryneform microorganism of the genus Corynebacterium, transformed by the introduction of the plasmid vector as claimed in claim 9, the microorganism additionally containing the zwf gene.

12. A process for the preparation of L-amino acids comprising:
   a) fermenting an L-amino acid producing bacteria in a culture medium, the bacteria having at least an overexpressed zwf gene encoding the Zwischenferment protein;
   b) concentrating the L-amino acid in the culture medium or in the cells of the bacteria; and
   c) isolating the L-amino acid produced;
   wherein intracellular activity of the glucose 6-phosphate isomerase encoded by the pgi gene is decreased or switched off in the bacteria; and

wherein the L-amino acid is selected from the group consisting of L-threonin, L-isoleucine and L-tryptophane.

13. An L-amino acid producing coryneform microorganism having increased intracellular activity of the Zwischenferment protein and decreased intracellular activity of pyruvate oxidase.

14. An L-amino acid producing coryneform microorganism having increased intracellular activity of the Zwischenferment protein and decreased intracellular activity of glucose 6-phosphate isomerase.

15. The DNA of SEQ ID NO:9 containing nucleotides 538 to 2079.

16. The plasmid vector pEC-T18mob2 deposited under the designation DSM13244 in E. coli K-12 DH5α.